Presentation on the national cultural heritage in the Carpathians - SLOVAKIA

Carpathian Convention
Fifth Meeting of the Working Group on Cultural Heritage and Traditional Knowledge

4 -5 April 2018
Szentendre Skansen and Budapest, Hungary
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HISTORICAL FACTS AND CONTEXTS
Habitation of the territory and its significance

- **prehistoric period** –

- **migrations + colonization waves**:
  - 4 – 3 th century BC. - Celts, opidum
  - 5 -6th century – the end of migration of nation -
  - 11 – 16th century – Hungarian colonization
  - 12 – 18th century - German colonization (4 waves)
  - 14- 17th century - Wallachian colonization
  - 17 th other ethnicities

- **crossing of historic trade routes**:
  - Amber way
  - Czech way
  - Magna via

Finding the skull fills „Homo neandertalensis“
Via Bohemica

- **Prague - Budin** (hun. Buda; today Budapest)
- crossed the **southwest of Slovakia**
- was part of a longer European journey from the **Bosphorus to the Atlantic Ocean**
- in **1335/1336** officially recognized by Karl Róbert (Hungarian king) + Ján Luxemburg (czech king)
- strategic importance already in **Great Moravia**

the area of Great Moravia

today's appearance the way – Prievaly, SK

Ostrý Kameň - passage through the small Carpathians
Amber way

- **Aquileia** (Jadran) - **Emona** (Ljubljana) - Savaria (Szombatsby) – Carnuntum (Hainburg) – Devín – Moravian gate – Vroclaw - Calisia (Kalisy) - a Torun - **Balt** (the mouth of the Visla River)
- crossed the **southwest of Slovakia** „Devín gate“ - led along the Little and White Carpathians to Bohemia
- **Ptolemaios** mentioned it
- Transportation - amber, animals, fur, leather, feathers, slaves in the South and glassware, bronze, silver to the North
- the most used since the **end of the 7th century BC** to the 5th century
Magna via  (Austria– Hungary)

- major imperial - royal postal route
- very important especially after the battle at Mohac (1526) - breaking the connection of Vienna with the mining towns (BŠ, BB, Kremnica)
- the longest post and road, built in 1550
- Vienna – Mukacevo – Debrecen - Hermannstadt (Sibiu, RO)
- 18th century - expansion + developing (station for horses, taverns with accommodation
- their arrival was announced by a trumpet that has remained the symbol of the post.
Fortifications and Castles - defense and road safety
Diversity of urban and rural architecture - Profane architecture
Diversity of urban and rural architecture
Archaeological finds and locations

Bzovík, fortified monastery

Sitno, ruin

fortified dwelling
Sacral buildings - monasteries, churches, chapels, calvary
Medieval churches (Gemer) - beauty of Gothic
Industry and technical monuments
Historic regions of Slovakia
Sources of livelihood

- Winemaking, agriculture
- Cattle + domestic animals breeding,
- Forest management
- Shepherding sheep
- Horse breeding,
transport of wood along the water and in the mountains
Mining of ores and minerals
Craftsmanship and livelihood

wire products
Blacksmith - iron and metal products (horseshoe, lock, iron cross, gargoyle, decorative fittings,...)
Glass products – bottles, pepettes, wineglasses ...
Clay products, ceramics
Straw products
Blueprint
Leather products - furry, garbiar manufacture of pipes
Laces, embroidery
Spinning, weaving, combing the feathers
wooden products — bowl, cup, trough, teaspoons,
wooden crosses, whistles, fujara
Puppetry
Folk costumes
Dances, singing
Slovak traditional dishes — gingerbread, potato gnocchi with sheep cheese and bacon, smoked cheese, pasties from potato and buckwheat flour, gnocchi with poppy
Customs, rituals
Customs, rituals
The diversity of the cultural expression of the nation The Carpathians are our common welth.

Thank for your attention

Budapest, 4.4.2018
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B.-H. Bosnien-Herzegowina
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